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dormant talent among the working youths of this city which, if encouraged and developed, would furnish to New York a noble class of mechanics and artificers. Foreign talent is not essentially superior to American. In European capitals, like London, Paris, and other cities, the opportunities for development, through Industrial Schools which receive national encouragement, bring out and educate the talent that otherwise might have remained unknown.

A beginning was made last November, when the Trustees—assisted financially by a friend of the cause, Mr. G. F. T. Reed—issued the following Circular and Notice to employers and workmen:

CIRCULAR.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
CENTRAL PARK.

New York, January 6th, 1880.

Dear Sir:

Your attention is especially called to the enclosed circular, giving notice of the establishment of Industrial Art-Schools in New York.

Manufacturers of artistic objects in France, England, and Germany, long ago discovered the necessity for the more thorough education of their workmen and apprentices in designing, and established schools for the purpose.

These schools have not only raised the standard of taste in the community, but, as is well known, have been the means of enriching the manufacturers.

The Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in taking the initiative in this work, earnestly invite your co-operation, and request that you will interest your workmen and apprentices in it, urging the attendance of those who give promise of development, and afford them other assistance that may be in your power.

Any suggestions pertaining to the further usefulness and development of these schools will be gladly received by the Trustees.

NOTICE.

FREE INDUSTRIAL ART-SCHOOLS.

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART has established Schools for the instruction in the industrial arts.

Two classes are now forming, one for teaching the Art of Design as applied to working in wood, and the other in metals.